

AT and T Making New Offer

Union Says Bell Walkout Is Certain

WASHINGTON, July 13 (UPI)—President Joseph A. Beltrame of the AFL-CIO Communications Workers of America said today that a nationwide Bell System telephone strike will start at 6 a.m. EDT (1000 GMT) tomorrow and last at least two weeks.

Dismissing a last-minute con-

tract offer by the company, Mr. Beltrame said that so many local issues remained to be resolved that it would not be possible to reach agreement in the short time remaining before the scheduled strike.

Before the last-ditch contract talks, Mr. Beltrame said the

negotiators were close as far as overall contract terms were concerned, but there was a dispute over how the money would be allocated. Union officials contended that supervisory personnel of the company probably would be able to continue service for some time.

The union, which has 500,000 members, also was summoned to an emergency bargaining session by AT & T. AT & T refused to reveal terms of its new offer until it had been presented to the union.

In other developments on the nation's troubled labor scene, a U.S. Appeals Court in Washington refused to block a strike against the Chicago and North Western Railway, one of three lines threatened with a walkout Friday.

At the same time, negotiations between Phelps Dodge Copper Co. and the United Steel Workers resumed in Washington after what a federal mediator called "some progress."

1.8 Million on Strike

More than 1.8 million American workers—about one in every 50 jobholders—were involved in a labor dispute of some kind. They included longshoremen at 24 West Coast ports and Western Union workers, who are on strike, and 350,000 steel workers and 650,000 postal workers who are involved in negotiations.

In the Bell System dispute, the union is asking for a 25 percent wage increase during the first year of new contracts. The system has offered a wage and benefit package increase totaling 39 percent over three years.

Some 23,000 members of the Screen Actors Guild were set to walk out at midnight today (800 GMT, Wednesday) against major movie studios, independent production companies and the three major television networks. The walkout would shut down production in New York City and Hollywood, as well as halting films being shot on location by American companies.

A key issue in the contract dispute was a demand by producers to reduce the royalty payments, called residuals, received by actors for reruns of their movies on television.

Negotiations continued in Washington between the United Steel Workers Union and the mine, largest steel companies. Contracts covering some 250,000 workers expire Aug. 1 and prospects appear high for a strike, despite appeals by President Nixon to avoid a walkout or a costly settlement.

Women's Political Unit Sets Guidelines for Candidates

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, July 13 (UPI)—The Women's National Political Caucus, a new organization dedicated to increasing the political power of women, announced yesterday the guidelines it will use in deciding what candidates it will support for public office.

The guidelines emphasize "the elimination of sexism, racism, violence and poverty."

They also call for an immediate withdrawal from Vietnam.

The multi-partisan organization, formed here last weekend, also announced the election of a 21-member policy council, which will direct the group until a permanent structure is worked out.

The council contains some of the best known names in the feminist movement, including Reps. Bella Abzug and Shirley Chisholm, both New York Democrats; Betty Friedan, the founder of the National Organization for Women; and Gloria Steinem, a writer.

Of the 21-member council, seven members are black, and one is Indian. Eleven are Democrats, two are Republicans and the rest either have no political affiliation or do not state it.

Only one of the members is under 30 years of age. Four additional individuals will be named to the council later to expand the representation of young women and of another group that

Shanahan is not represented at all among the 21—women of Hispanic extraction.

The decision to add more young women to the policy council was made only after a group of radical young women protested the age distribution on the council.

"Power Will Be Taken"

Speaking at a press conference, Mrs. Abzug declared that "a new political force was born."

Miss Chisholm said that the members of the caucus realize that "no one gives away political power. It must be taken. And we will take it."

The caucus, which intends to organize groups in every state, will aim at the election of women but also of men "who declare themselves ready to fight for the needs and rights of women and all under-represented groups."

The group decided that, in general, it did not wish to impose rigid requirements that candidates commit themselves to specific issues in order to receive the support of the caucus. There was one exception to this general rule: Adoption of an absolute prohibition of support for any candidate, male or female, who held or advocated racist views.

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NOT NOW, DEER—Four-year-old Jonathan Merrill is not in the mood for a thank you kiss from this small fawn at the State Game Farm in Dry Mills, Maine.

Nixon Signs Emergency Job Measure

By Carroll Kilpatrick

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 13 (UPI)—President Nixon signed yesterday an emergency jobs bill designed to subsidize temporary public service work in cities and states plagued by high unemployment.

The measure is similar to one he vetoed in December; but he emphasized the difference in signing the new measure at the Western White House.

The bill, for which there was strong bipartisan political support because of the high rate of unemployment, authorizes federal expenditures of \$2.25 billion over two years to create public jobs in the fields of health, education, police work, sanitation and public works.

Mr. Nixon said that the new bill, as contrasted with the measure he vetoed, is temporary in nature and provides for on-the-job training to help those employed to move on to permanent jobs.

The Difference

The vetoed bill, he said, would have created "dead-end" jobs for the unemployed and created "WPA-type jobs," a reference to the Works Progress Administration of New Deal days.

Mr. Nixon said that the measure he signed yesterday will provide employment promptly in areas where cities and states need extra help to meet the pressures of unemployment.

He said the measure would provide for on-the-job training to help those employed to move on to permanent jobs.

Difficult negotiations lie ahead. Conference sources said the issues before the conference are "highly technical and complex."

Soviet Paper Assails U.S.

MOSCOW, July 13 (AP)—The newspaper of the Soviet Defense Ministry charged today that the Soviet-American SALT talks going on in Helsinki are "seriously prejudiced" by the Pentagon's refusal to abandon the nuclear arms race.

The paper, Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star), vowed that the Soviet Union will reply to a U.S. arms buildup "with the proper increase of military might which guarantees our defense."

The tough talk was contained in the first of a series of articles that the paper said it would carry during the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. Today's article was signed by Col. V. Kharich.

"In defiance of the very fact that the Soviet-American SALT talks are going on," Krasnaya Zvezda said, "the Pentagon continues the nuclear rocket arms race. This race is assuming new, ever bigger, and hence, also more dangerous forms and scales."

U.S. Said to Be Holding Back On Improvements to MIRV

WASHINGTON, July 13 (UPI)—The United States is deliberately holding back a program to improve the accuracy of its multiple, independently-targeted re-entry vehicle (MIRV) missile, a high defense official said today.

Deputy Defense Secretary Davis Packard said that while it "was and is technically possible" to increase the accuracy of the new weapon, the Nixon administration has made a "deliberate decision" not to do so.

Increasing the accuracy of the MIRV would improve its ability to attack hard targets, such as enemy missile sites, and it might then be considered a "counter-force" weapon, aimed at destroying an enemy's ability to retaliate against an American first strike.

Mr. Packard told the Senate arms control subcommittee that the purpose of the MIRV is to penetrate enemy anti-ballistic missile defenses, and for this capability the United States sacrificed destructive potential.

He disclosed previously secret figures showing that a land-based Minuteman missile with MIRV will destroy an area 69.93 percent less than a Minuteman with a single warhead. A submarine-launched Poseidon missile with 12 rockets in its nose cone will destroy an area only 106 percent greater than the single-warhead Polaris missile, he said.

Mr. Packard's testimony was greeted with a mixed reaction by the Senate panel.

Sen. Clifford Case, R., N.J., told Mr. Packard: "This is a step ahead. You are deliberately restraining us from doing what we could do."

But Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, questioned whether the Russians would accept the word of the United States that MIRV would not be turned into a counterforce weapon.

Mr. Packard's testimony set the stage for a likely Senate debate later in the year on curbing new developments of MIRV and the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system pending the outcome of the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks now in progress in Helsinki.

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Obituaries: Edgar Eisenhower, 82; President's Brother

WASHINGTON, July 13 (UPI).—Edgar N. Eisenhower, 82, brother of the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower, died last night in Tacoma, Wash., nine days after being hospitalized for arteriosclerosis that a doctor said caused severe brain damage.

Edgar Eisenhower once publicly accused his brother of breaking a campaign promise.

"I can't for the life of me understand what persuaded Dwight to go for that big budget this year. All of his campaign speeches and promises were for decreased government spending," Mr. Eisenhower told a reporter while visiting the President in Washington in April, 1957.

The budget proposal in question called for an expenditure of \$71 billion, the highest on record in peacetime.

"Edgar's been criticizing me since I was 5 years old," the President replied, when told about his brother's remarks.

President Eisenhower's older brother was a tax lawyer who was once described by his political ally, U.S. Sen. Barry Goldwater, as "a wonderful man."

Born in Hope, Kan., he graduated from high school in Abilene. His brother Dwight helped finance his first year in college while awaiting appointment to the U.S. Military Academy. In 1914, Mr. Eisenhower graduated

from law school at the University of Michigan. He moved to Tacoma, Wash., the same year and established the law practice he conducted there for more than 50 years. While his brother was President, Mr. Eisenhower came to Washington several times to attend White House social events.

Against Administration

Mr. Eisenhower expressed dissatisfaction with government policies several times during his brother's administration, speaking out against Social Security, high taxes and the decision to send federal troops to enforce desegregation of the schools in Little Rock, Ark.

In 1959, Mr. Eisenhower became a trustee of Americans for Constitutional Action, which described itself as dedicated to opposing the government's "spend-thrift and inflationary policies."

Five years later Mr. Eisenhower served as honorary chairman of the Washington State Goldwater for President Committee.

Of the seven Eisenhower brothers, only Milton, interim president of Johns Hopkins University and head of the Presidential Commission on Violence, survives.

Adm. Joseph Clark

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP).—Adm. Joseph James (Jock) Clark, 70, veteran U.S. Navy combat commander known as the "Patton of the Pacific" for his aggressiveness against Japanese units in World War II, died here today.

A family spokesman said Adm. Clark, who saw duty in three wars and received dozens of decorations, had cancer and died in a hospital.

Adm. Clark served twice as as-

stant chief of U.S. naval operations in Washington, but it was his daring in battle that distinguished his 40-year career as a naval officer.

In the two years before his retirement in 1953, he served as commander of the Seventh Fleet, operating against forces in North Korea, and received nine medals.

Adm. Clark earlier was cited for "extraordinary heroism" in World War II when he commanded the flagship USS Hornet in a task-force assault against a Japanese convoy near the Bonin Islands in the Pacific.

In one engagement in World War II, Adm. Clark took a calculated risk as planes were returning at night from an attack on the Japanese fleet in the Philippines Sea.

Because most of the pilots were inexperienced at night landing, Adm. Clark ordered the ships' lights turned on, despite warnings that there were enemy submarines in the area.

"Damn the submarines," he said. "Turn on the lights."

Mrs. Marian McVitty

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 13 (UPI).—Mrs. Marian McVitty, 60, a well known personality here as an official observer for the World Federalists, died of cancer Sunday at New York's St. Vincent's Hospital.

Mrs. McVitty was widely known among the 250 private organizations that maintain UN observers who follow the organization's meetings and frequently contribute ideas or reports to delegations.

Mrs. McVitty's special field of interest was disarmament. She published a book, "Preface to Disarmament," in 1969 and wrote many articles on the subject. She also testified in Washington at congressional hearings. She was the editor of the Independent Observer, a newsletter analyzing events at the UN.

Secretary-General U Thant praised her contributions in a letter last year and spoke of her

"devotion and dedication to the principles of the United Nations."

J. W. Campbell Jr.

MOUNTAINVIEW, N.J., July 13 (AP).—John Wood Campbell Jr., 61, science-fiction writer and editor of a science-fiction magazine for the last 34 years, died Sunday at his home.

Mr. Campbell had edited "Analog, Science Fact and Fiction," since 1937.

He wrote a novel in 1938, "Who Goes There," which was made into the movie "The Thing From Outer Space."

Mr. Campbell was also known as a scientific prophet, credited with making many accurate predictions in the columns of his magazine. In 1939 he predicted that atomic energy would be released from uranium.

Clifford Goldsmith

TUCSON, Ariz., July 13 (AP).—Clifford Goldsmith, 72, creator of one of American radio's longest running programs, "The Aldrich Family," died at a hospital here Sunday.

"The Aldrich Family," which was first carried on radio in 1938, ran until 1954. It was also televised in the early 1950s. Mr. Goldsmith wrote the first season's script for the TV program. Later, he worked with other writers.

Maj. Gen. Ivan R. Kirpal

MOSCOW, July 13 (UPI).—Maj. Gen. Ivan R. Kirpal, 56, head of the political department of the general staff and of anti-aircraft defense troops, has died, the army newspaper, Krasnaya Zvezda, said today.

Gen. Keith McCutcheon

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP).—Retired U.S. Marine Gen. Keith B. McCutcheon, 55, died of cancer today at Bethesda Naval Hospital, Marine officials said.

Gen. McCutcheon was commander of all Marine forces in Vietnam until last December. He was chosen to become commander of the Marine Corps but became ill before he could take over that post.



HUMAN TRAGEDY—A 100-year-old refugee woman from East Pakistan carried by her son, hoping to find haven in Indian border town of Bongaon. After 13 days of walking from East Pakistan to the border, they still had not found accommodation in any camp.

Corona Indicted in 25 Killings

YUBA CITY, Calif., July 13 (UPI).—A 25-count first-degree murder indictment was returned last night against Juan V. Corona, suspected slayer of transient farm workers.

Mr. Corona, 37, a farm-labor contractor, was arrested after 25 bodies of field workers were ex-

humed during late May and early June along the Feather River and surrounding orchards north of Yuba City.

Grand jury members were ordered not to discuss the case with anyone by Sutter County Superior Court Judge John G. Hauck.

Ceausescu Orders a Purge Of Non-Communist Culture

VIENNA, July 13 (UPI).—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu ordered his Communist party today to take direct charge of the nation's culture and to eliminate everything that does not serve "Communist education."

Mr. Ceausescu, in a speech to party activists, filled in details on a party decree last week which ordered a major ideological crack-down—one of the most stringent in Communist nations in recent years.

The campaign came at a time when most East European nations are easing up on cultural controls. Diplomats in Romania said Mr. Ceausescu, who is also party first secretary, was obviously unhappy with the Romanians' commitment to Communism and with the creeping increase of Western influence in Romanian television, movies, books and life styles.

'Arts Must Serve'

To counteract this, Mr. Ceausescu said, "it is necessary to strengthen the party leadership and guidance of the whole cultural-artistic life of this country. There must be a single concept [and] ideology—the revolution-ary ideology and concept of the working class." The arts must serve a single purpose—the Socialist, Communist education. Specifically, he called on party leaders to personally approve any imported movie and any play staged in Romania. The party, he said, "must take over entirely... the whole educational activity."

"The press," he said, "is an instrument of the party and must serve to disseminate the party policy in all domains of activity... We cannot admit radio and television programs which by their content do not actively contribute to the Communist, patriotic, revolutionary education of the youth of the people."

Mr. Ceausescu said the government "has the right to interfere in literature and in the fine arts, also in music, to admit only what it considers to harmonize with Socialism."

Mr. Ceausescu said "freedom of creation" must give way before this right.

"We do not understand and cannot accept any kind of freedom for the productions inspired by concepts alien to the ideology of the working class," he said. He admitted that some party members feared that the crack-down meant "a reversion to the past," but said, "I don't know what they mean."

Despite its relatively independent foreign policy, Romania, domestically, has long been one of the most rigid East European states, with the party in firm control and with little freedom for artistic creation. Visitors to Romania have noted a widespread disillusionment with Communism among the people, an opposition to the party bureaucracy and a boredom with party propaganda.

Apollo-15 Rocket Passes Tests in Key Rehearsal

CAPE KENNEDY, July 13 (UPI).—The Apollo-15 rocket, loaded with one million gallons of propellant, passed a critical countdown rehearsal today for the launch to the moon in 12 days.

The Saturn-5 rocket, venting oxygen vapor as it would on launch day, simulated a blastoff up to the moment just short of the engine ignition command.

Apollo-15 astronaut David R. Scott, Alfred M. Worden and James A. Irwin skipped the early rehearsal because of the bad weather involved with a fully fueled Saturn. They will run through their part of the countdown tomorrow, when the rocket is drained.

The final hours of the test went without a hitch. All three stages of the Saturn were loaded with kerosene, liquid oxygen and liquid hydrogen.

"We've had a very good countdown," reported a spokesman.

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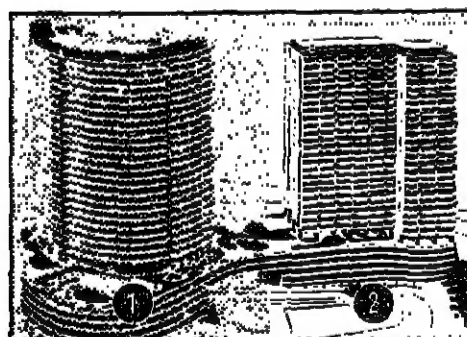
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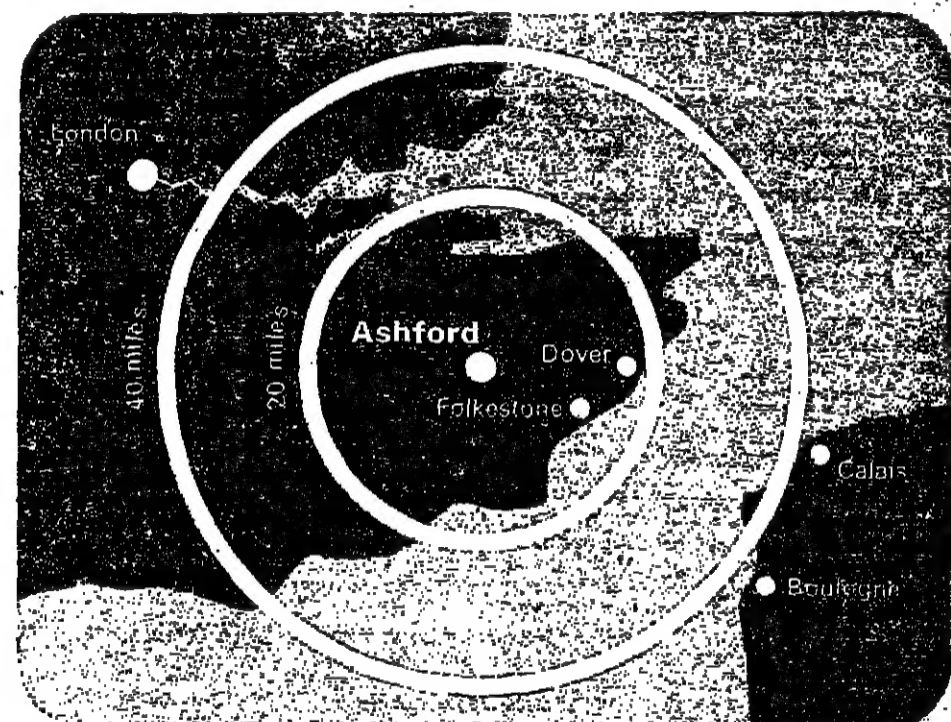
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43-Page Paper to Mitchell

Brownell's Memo for Pan Am Supported Merger With TWA

By Christopher D. Lydon

WASHINGTON, July 13 (UPI).—The merger discussions under way between Trans World Airlines and Pan American World Airways were brought to the attention of Attorney General John N. Mitchell three months ago in a memorandum from his predecessor, the Eisenhower years, Herbert J. Brownell.

The 43-page paper written on behalf of Pan Am was titled "A Pan American-TWA Merger Would Serve the Public Interest." It contended that the two international carriers, which together lost \$127 million last year, were in "serious jeopardy" but could save \$162 million in pretax earnings in a combined operation.

The core of the argument is that the growth of charter airlines and the insistence of many foreign governments that their own national carriers get at least half of the international traffic

have squeezed out what little room there once was for competition among scheduled American carriers.

Special Counsel Mr. Brownell, a partner in the law firm of Lord, Day and Lord, said yesterday that he was retained by Pan Am as special counsel to assist in its search for merger opportunities.

In a telephone interview, he said he was not in a position to discuss his client's activities and declined specifically to say whether he had submitted memoranda to the government in defense of other possible mergers.

The Justice Department, whose anti-trust division would be expected to scrutinize such a merger carefully, said it had no comment on Mr. Mitchell's receipt of the Brownell memorandum.

Airline mergers must be approved by the Civil Aeronautics Board, but mergers involving international routes, as this one does, are also subject to presidential review.

North Atlantic

Mr. Brownell's analysis concentrated on problems and prospects in the North Atlantic market.

The elimination of duplicate service on North Atlantic routes alone would save \$93 million a year, the paper said. Service would actually be improved, it contended, because an integrated carrier could afford flights that TWA and Pan Am could not sustain competitively today, including, for example, nonstop service between Chicago and Frankfurt.

Although the merged airline would carry at least 38 percent of the North Atlantic traffic, Mr. Brownell said it would not have a monopoly on any relevant route.

"The fundamental and undeniable fact," he wrote, "is that the competition provided by some 40 foreign airlines and half-dozen thriving supplemental airlines would continue to provide the stiffest kind of competitive stimulus to the combined carrier."

Man Near Death

Gored Running

Pamplona Bulls

PAMPLONA, Spain, July 13 (UPI).—Doctors today fought to save the life of a Spaniard who was gored through the chest and trampled on by a bull this morning in the running of the bulls in San Fermin festival.

A hospital spokesman said it was "very doubtful" that Jose Sonesalain, 40, would survive the goring, which broke his breastbone and several ribs and punctured the right lung. Six people have died in the traditional Pamplona bull running in the past 30 years, the last in 1969.

Besides Mr. Sonesalain, 14 other people were tossed by the animals and slightly injured this morning. Yesterday, 19 youths were injured, one seriously.

The seven-day toll in this year's running is now 104 injured, including six people who were gored. Two of them were Americans.

Today's bulls were from the breeding farms of the Counts de la Corte, famous for their size and ferocity. The eight-day fiesta, a marathon of merrymaking and bullfights immortalized by Ernest Hemingway in "The Sun Also Rises," ends Thursday.

Agnew Confers

With Kenyatta

NAIROBI, Kenya, July 13 (UPI).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew conferred today with President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya and then prepared to leave for his first safari—a one-day stay at Tree Tops, a hotel built on tree branches and wooden pilings some two hours drive from the capital.

Mr. Agnew was met at the State House by Mr. Kenyatta—an imposing, almost massive figure—resident in a dark gray pin-stripe suit, red tie and red handkerchief.

The two men talked in the company of their aides for about 15 minutes, then strolled through the president's huge and colorful flower garden.

U.S. Destroying

Germ War Stock

PINE BLUFF, Ark., July 13 (AP).—The 46-week process of destroying the Army's germ warfare agents stored at the Pine Bluff Arsenal began this morning.

The disposal, authorized under a 1969 order by President Nixon, will eliminate the only such storage dump in the United States.

When the disposal process is completed, the facility will be turned over to the Food and Drug Administration for research on environmental problems.

The biological agents and toxins being destroyed include types that cause Q fever, rabbit fever, a sleeping sickness, anthrax and food poisoning.



STRIKES AND SPARES—Mrs. Suharto, wife of Indonesian President, in traditional sarong and kebaya, bowing barefoot at new bowling center in Djakarta.

U.S. Red-Hunting Board Shy Of Work 'to Fill Our Time'

WASHINGTON, July 13 (UPI).—The head of the Communist-hunting Subversive Activities Control Board, which some congressmen say is useless, has conceded that there is not enough work to keep the board and its staff busy.

Chairman John Mahan told a Senate appropriations subcommittee last week that the board, which has an annual appropriation of \$450,000, only heard three witnesses last year.

"What do you do with the rest of your time?" asked Sen. Allen Ellender, D., La.

"Correct the Law," Mr. Mahan said. "I spent some time in the House and Senate trying to correct the law so we can work more effectively." Mr. Mahan replied.

"That's not what you're paid to do," Sen. Ellender said. "We do not have enough to do."

The board is now one member short because the Senate has taken no action on confirming Otto P. Otepka to a full four-year term after approving him two years ago to fill a vacancy.

Mr. Otepka was fired as chief security officer at the State Department in 1963 for allegedly slipping secret documents to a Senate subcommittee.

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British Open On Timing of Fishing Pact

Agreement Seen Possible This Fall

BRUSSELS, July 13 (AP).—Britain will not insist that any agreement on coastal fishing limits be left until after it joins the European Economic Community, presumably on Jan. 1, 1973, British sources said here today.

The British proposed this yesterday, when the Common Market countries failed to agree on a proposal of their own. The British suggested waiting to renegotiate a new fisheries policy until the six present members and the four candidates could all participate together.

Today it appeared likely that an agreement could be made this fall to go into effect when Britain, Norway, Denmark and Ireland become members. Such an arrangement might be a six-mile limit, with exceptions for problem areas such as Norway, Brittany and the Shetland Islands.

Proposal by Commission

This corresponds roughly to the latest proposal by the EEC Executive Commission. But it would allow more fishermen into the six-mile-to-12-mile area off the Irish coast, where Ireland wants to keep up additional protection. The Irish point out that they do not have a deep-sea fishing fleet, unlike other European countries.

The question will be discussed again at meetings between EEC negotiators and Denmark Monday and with Britain and Norway the day after. There will be a top-level negotiating session with the EEC Sept. 21.

British sources said today that after the question of fishing limits is solved, another difficult issue will be price rises.

Britain and Norway want a regional price-fixing system, taking into account the fact that some markets are far away from fishing grounds and it costs money to bring the fish to them.

EEC sources said that it was unlikely that Britain and Norway would get satisfaction on this issue. The EEC countries agreed on a pricing system shortly before talks with the candidates began.

Rep. Mills Takes Credit for Italy's Shoe-Export Cut

WASHINGTON, July 13 (UPI).—Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., told a group of labor leaders yesterday that his personal "jabbering" was partly responsible for the recent decision by Italy to limit shoe exports to the United States.

Mr. Mills, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, disclosed that he had played a role similar to the one he had in inducing the Japanese textile industry to impose restraints on its shipments to the United States.

Rep. Mills made the disclosure when he appeared here before a union conference on jobs.

Rep. Mills, whose committee handles trade legislation, said that after discussions with Italian officials he had informed the administration that a voluntary restraint program might be possible.

The administration, without ever explicitly announcing its intention, has sought since March to achieve voluntary export restraints on shoes. The Italian decision to limit exports was welcomed over the weekend by unnamed White House officials.

Air Canada Labor Woe

TORONTO, July 13 (AP).—More than 500 machinists employed here by Air Canada voted yesterday to reject the company's latest contract offer and to strike the airline, possibly later this week. Air Canada canceled more than 30 flights out of Toronto yesterday after ground personnel walked out.

L.A. Gives Lie Detector Test To Aides in Sirhan Case

LOS ANGELES, July 13 (UPI).—Some employees in the county clerk's office have been given lie detector tests in connection with the alleged mishandling of evidence in the Robert F. Kennedy assassination, it was disclosed yesterday.

District Attorney Joseph A. Busch's office said the tests were administered because the clerk's office was charged with maintaining the integrity of evidence in the Sirhan trial pending an appeal.

In other developments since the weekend disclosure that evidence may have been altered, County Clerk William Sharp was ordered to inspect the office for possible security breaches, to re-evaluate its control system and to inventory exhibits and transcripts from the Sirhan trial.

"Some Stones Turned"

Mr. Sharp said that his personal investigation "failed to disclose any mishandling" of key exhibits, including bullets removed from Kennedy's body and from Sirhan's gun, although there were "a few stones turned."

Mr. Busch and Saturday that his office was investigating evidence that the exhibits had been handled in defiance of a court order—by at least four persons.

He said he was "terribly concerned" about the reports because of the possibility that the mere fingerprinting of the bullets could erase evidence which would prove from which gun it was fired.

Mr. Busch began studying exhibits from the 1968 trial after an attorney, Barbara Warner Blehr, charged that county criminologist Dewayne Wolfer failed to test Sirhan's gun.

She charged Mr. Wolfer's ballistic tests in the case were inadequate.

A freelance writer made the same charges in a law suit filed against the county, and also contended that he had evidence that a second gunman fired at the New York senator.

Joe Adonis Starts 4-Year Exile in Italian Village

MILAN, July 13 (Reuters).—Joe Adonis, once reputed to be king of the American underworld, was today driven, under heavy police escort, to start four years of exile in a tiny village on Italy's Adriatic coast.

The exile order on Adonis is part of an extensive roundup of suspected Mafia chieftains following the murder of the chief public prosecutor of Palermo.

Adonis, 69, whose real name is Giuseppe Dato, was deported to Italy by U.S. authorities in 1956. He was once described by the late Sen. Estes Kefauver as "one of the most violent and astute gangsters, and in a sense the most sinister of them all."

In the village of Serra de Conti, near Rome, Adonis will be under close surveillance and will have to report to the local police once a week. He will be forbidden to use the telephone and he must stay indoors between ten o'clock at night and seven in the morning.

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Prisoners of History?

A British soldier was killed in Belfast while Orangemen in Northern Ireland marched to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne—fought 281 years ago, and there were stonings and bus hijackings elsewhere in Ulster in memory of the defeat of King James II by William of Orange. Wracked by civil strife that follows sectarian lines, it might well be claimed that Ulster is the prisoner of history, doomed to perpetuate a struggle that long ago lost any real relevance to today's world.

But it is not history that sets Irishman against Irishman, and both against Scot and English—or, certainly, not history alone. Boyne Water was a tangled fight, from any nationalist standpoint: Dutch William had relatively few soldiers from the British Isles in a polyglot army that included Swiss and Finns, as well as many of his own countrymen; the disciplined and trained core of James's force was French. Even the date of the battle is obscured by the subsequent change in the calendar from the old style to new. And William's decisive victory over the last Stuart to rule Britain came a year later, when the Dutch Van Ginkel defeated the French Marquis de Saint-Ruth at Aughrim.

Nevertheless, the Battle of the Boyne became the great symbol of the Irish Protestants with the formation of the Orange Order more than a century after the affray. Its influence spread beyond Britain, and

there was rioting between Orangemen and Irish Catholics in New York on the 12th of July; it is still celebrated in Toronto, and one of the most divisive aspects of Louis Riel's rebellions in Canada was that they pitted Catholic French-Indians against the country's Protestants by the killing of an Orangeman.

But in the United States and Canada these divisions are no longer significant. All New Yorkers become a kind of honorary Irish on St. Patrick's Day, and in Canada it is French-speaking nationalism rather than religious affiliation that causes friction. And in Ulster itself it is rather the domination of a cultural and economic group—one which is threatened both by a minority within Northern Ireland and by the claims of the South to embrace the whole island, that is at issue, rather than theology.

True, the old words, the old songs, and the old bitternesses of religious division exacerbate and emphasize the conflict. And, to the extent that history helped shape the contending forces, history drives on mobs and guides the aim of snipers and rock-throwers. But to submit, mindlessly, to history is no less a submission than the acceptance of any other tyranny. Ireland must rise above a tragic past, or it is doomed to a tragic future. The hard, practical problems of the present, the adjustment of economic equities and the establishment of cross-cultural ties are difficult enough without raising ghosts from Boyne Water.

The Democratic Outlook

The growing number of would-be Democratic presidential candidates is a testament to the party's confidence that it can defeat President Nixon for re-election. The unusual variety of these candidates in experience, style and convictions is a testament to the party's traditional diversity. The active or actively interested candidates range from that sober, cautious, little-known pillar of the congressional establishment, Rep. Wilbur Mills of Arkansas, to that implausible adventurer, Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles. There are Sen. William Proxmire of Wisconsin, who is best known for killing the SST and wanting to cut the Pentagon budget, and Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, who fought to save the SST and wants to increase the Pentagon budget.

Rep. William Anderson of Tennessee, a retired Navy captain best known for championing the Berrigan brothers, is a remotely possible candidate for the support of the Democrats who rank peace as the overriding issue. He would be peeing with the much better known Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, the only declared candidate; with former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, with Sen. Harold Hughes of Iowa, who nominated former Sen. Eugene McCarthy at the 1968 convention, and possibly with Mr. McCarthy himself unless the latter decides to found his own party.

Both members of the narrowly unsuccessful Democratic ticket last time—Sen. Hubert Humphrey and Sen. Edmund Muskie—would like to run again for the top spot, while Sen. Edward Kennedy, on behalf of the party's favorite dynasty, would not turn it down.

And then still to be mentioned are Sen. Birch Bayh and Sen. Fred Harris.

Even the ranks of the party do not exhaust the list of potential candidates. There are Democrats who would like their party to nominate an independent Republican such as Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York who, despite any difficulties he may be having at city hall, has national political appeal and whose candidacy would have a large if incalculable effect on the Democratic contest.

Out of this welter of candidates it is possible to discern the big four—Sens. Muskie, McGovern, Kennedy and Humphrey. In every opinion poll since the 1968 election, Mr. Muskie has run either first or second as the choice of rank-and-file Democrats. More significant, however, is the fact that he runs strongest in those voting groups where his party is weakest and needs to build strength—the suburbs, the college-educated, the independents. In contrast, Sen. Kennedy does well because of his appeal to the party's traditional supporters—the cities, the blacks, the manual workers.

Sen. Muskie's strengths are his dignified calmness, his cool judgment under fire, his

tolerance and openness to argument. No national leader since Franklin Roosevelt has been better than Mr. Muskie in delivering a conventional "fireside chat." These same qualities appeal to party leaders looking for a candidate who can harmonize their differences. But to many young voters and to those who believe the times call for radical change, Sen. Muskie appears a little too cautious. He evokes respect but not enthusiasm.

This mild dissatisfaction with the front-runner provides Sen. McGovern with his opportunity. He lags far back in the private estimates of local politicians, but if he should capture the imagination of ordinary voters in the primaries, he could overturn all the orthodox calculations. As a candidate thus far, Mr. McGovern has shown the weaknesses of his strengths. That is, he was an early and consistent critic of the war; he boldly champions a reduction in military spending and a new order of national priorities. For many who share his convictions, that record establishes his moral superiority. But many others fear his views have too sharp a cutting edge and he would antagonize as many elements as he won over.

Sen. Humphrey, ebullient, energetic, volatile, optimistic and friendly, looks as if he is back in his natural home now that he has returned to the Senate. There are those in his party who believe that he ought to be content to stay in the Senate. His liberal reputation was badly damaged by his service as Vice-President in the Johnson administration. It is doubtful if he could stir the enthusiasm and active support of many independents and younger voters. Yet Mr. Humphrey has a long and constructive record of public service and is an indefatigable campaigner; and in view of Mr. Nixon's return from the political graveyard, no major politician can ever again be said to have been damaged irreparably.

What is true for Mr. Humphrey is true in equal measure for Sen. Kennedy. The tragedy of Chappaquiddick was a kind of misfortune different from Mr. Humphrey's public defense of a war about which he had private doubts. But both call into question the quality of a man's judgment. On that occasion, Sen. Kennedy did not demonstrate the candor and clarity of judgment which the public has a right to expect in a high public official.

Time, the great healer, can soften the past and impose a statute of limitation with regard to regrettable episodes, as it has in the case of certain events in President Nixon's earlier career. But the memory of Chappaquiddick has not yet faded. For that reason if for no other, Mr. Kennedy would do well to avoid seeking the presidency next year.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

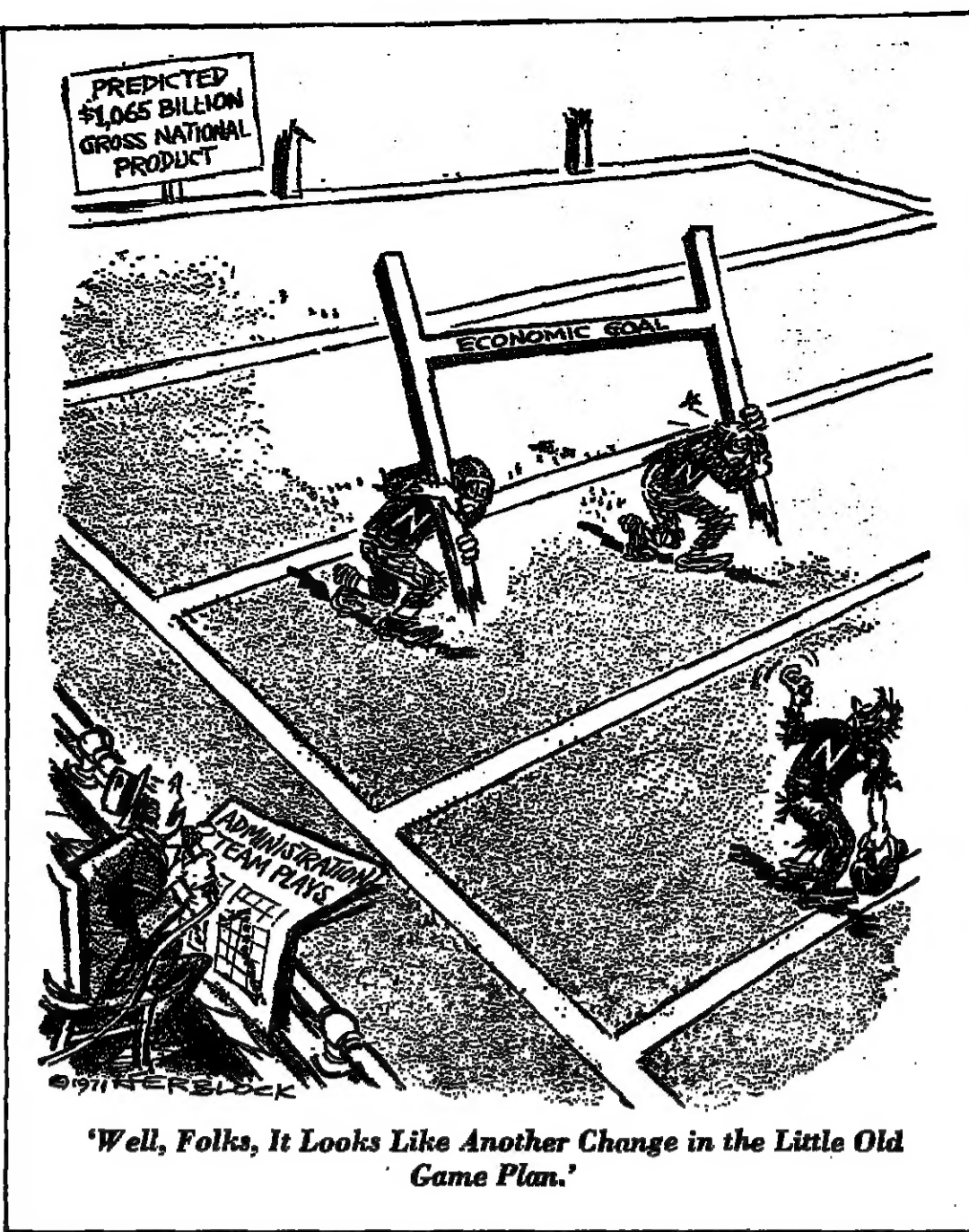
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 14, 1896
NEW YORK—Mr. William Jennings Bryan has assumed the leadership of the campaign for the present. He is an enthusiast—raw but gifted. He believed that the star of destiny is over him and is positive of his ability to sweep the country with his marvellous gift of speech just as he swept the Democratic Convention. The Democratic party however, is split, some favoring gold and Mr. McKinley.

Fifty Years Ago

July 14, 1921
CHICAGO—"Gingham gowns for girls" may become the mandate in business offices in Chicago if the present extreme styles continue, some of the employment agencies in the city announced. At any rate, a great wave of reform and more restrictive dress for the girls seems to be demanded, but the girls themselves are not cooperating. They still come to work in knee-length skirts and silk stockings, etc.



'Well, Folks, It Looks Like Another Change in the Little Old Game Plan.'

The Price of Democracy

By C. P. Snow

LONDON.—From across the Atlantic, the first thing that hits one about the Pentagon disclosures is that nothing like them could have happened here. Our legal processes would have strangled them before birth. Let me hasten to say that I'm not suggesting that this is a point to us. All systems of your kind or ours—that we call parliamentary democracies—have some method of extracting information out of the executive and keeping it in check. Our method is by making the executive directly responsible to Parliament. Yours is in the last resort the press.

Each of these methods has its disadvantages. I don't think that in our system so many hidden decisions behind the Vietnam policy could have remained so hidden for so many years; we shouldn't have known the whole truth, but we should have known part of it. On the other hand, our method can suppress the whole truth almost forever. For instance, there was much foolishness and wickedness behind the Suez adventure, as much as behind Vietnam, and also perpetrated by decent, honorable and intelligent men. But, though we can guess, we shan't really know what went on until a lot of us are dead.

Price of Honesty

On balance, your method probably has the greater virtues. It certainly puts a major premium on honesty. For that you pay a price. The chief price, it seems from over here, is a heavy strain upon society. It will need a lot of self-control and stoicism for people to keep their heads; and for Americans to keep their heads is desperately important for us all. I was, I confess, a little surprised that the news came as so traumatic a shock. For anyone who has ever been within touch-

ing distance of secret decisions, or who has even read the history of the last war, it couldn't have been. In the last war we solemnly denounced the Germans for bombing civilian targets, shouting out loud that this was an unthinkable outrage; so unthinkable that we had been determined to do it, on the largest scale, in our power, from long before the war. Why did we build heavy bombers? (which, incidentally, neither the Germans nor the Russians did).

Self-Deception

I haven't had the chance to read all the documents, but what is surprising to me is not the language or deception (that is an occupational disease of war), but the extent of self-deception among, as I said before, decent, honorable and intelligent men. Somehow two pressures, converging together, seem to have driven out realism. One was the ideological pressure, which meant that the abstract called "Communism" in a negative sense took charge; and the other was the intoxication of technological power. The latter was, as I said, most deluding. This isn't hindsight: I said it in America in the early sixties and then, because I hadn't anything more useful to say, kept quiet. Even if one puts aside moral or world political sense, that Vietnam war was never on.

Surely, the essential thing now, though, is for Americans to keep their heads. Gull, recriminations, will get us all nowhere. The lessons can be assimilated. American society is much tougher, and fundamentally stabler, than some of my American friends seem to think. The whole world will look brighter when the most generous side of America finds its cause. There is a cause right in front of us. Over-population, and all it will bring, is flooding on us every-

day. Unless that is coped with, all these troubles of 1971 will seem like a remote footnote to a comparatively placid and luxurious age.

Lord Snow, author of "The Two Cultures" and "Corridors of Power," is a close student of contemporary civilization. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

What 'All the People' Want

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Communist strategy in this final phase of the Indo-China war seems postulated on proving Abraham Lincoln was wrong and that it is indeed possible to fool all the American people all the time. Hanoi has reason to believe it may well demonstrate this cynical theorem's accuracy.

Emphasis of the conflict has shifted from the battlefields of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia to Paris where, although formal peace talks remain stalled, subtle yards of propaganda are being released. After a year's absence, Le Duc Tho, number five in the North Vietnamese pecking order, returned here to join Madame Binh, the Viet Cong negotiator, in mounting a diplomatic offensive.

It doesn't require second sight to see that Hanoi is convinced a growing majority of Americans opposes any Nixon policy that isn't tantamount to cut and run from Indo-China and that the respect and esteem for the U.S. government on war policy flicker close to zero.

Communist officials have therefore eagerly made themselves

available to the foreign press to explain that if only the United States will be reasonable, a settlement can swiftly be arranged on the basis of an announced fixed date for an American military withdrawal under promised safeguards and a release of prisoners (from Vietnam; Laos and Cambodia, haven't yet been mentioned).

Yes, But

It is asserted that no conditions are attached, that if only President Thieu will be replaced in Saigon as president, North and South Vietnam can arrange a settlement between them as separate neutral partners. Le Duc Tho went so far as to tell a French magazine this week that Hanoi will eschew all alliances and refuse military bases to any foreign countries (such as China or Russia).

This seems heartening. It promises a negotiable way out of an unpopular war—until one carefully rereads the very first point of the new negotiating position outlined by Madame Binh on July 1. This includes the following categorical demand: "The U.S. government must put an end to its war of aggression in Vietnam, the policy of 'Vietnamization' of the war, withdrawal from South Vietnam all troops, military personnel, weapons and war materials of the United States and of other foreign countries in the U.S. camp, and dismantle all U.S. bases in South Vietnam, without posing any condition whatsoever (my italics)."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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- 1971 -	Stocks and Bonds	S's.	Net Change	- 1971 -	Stocks and Bonds	S's.	Net Change
First	High	Low	Last	First	High	Low	Last

[illegible][illegible]

U.K. Trade Surplus in June Widened to \$93.6 Million

By John M. Lee

LONDON, July 13 (NYT)—Britain turned in a strong foreign-trade performance in June, earning a merchandise surplus of \$93.6 million, the Department of Trade and Industry announced today.

Japan Buying Hot Dollars

TOKYO, July 13 (Reuters).—U.S. dollars are continuing to flow into Japan at a fast rate, causing a steady increase in Japan's external reserves, local banking sources said today.

The Bank of Japan has bought about \$300 million so far this month to support the dollar at slightly above the official floor of 357.36 yen to the dollar, the sources said.

Dollar Drops Through Floor After Bank of France Closes

ZURICH, July 13 (AP-DJ).—The dollar fell on European foreign-exchange markets below the mandatory support point of the Bank of France today, after the bank had refused to intervene in the market in anticipation of the Bastille Day holiday tomorrow.

Export Orders to Germany Fall

FRANKFURT, July 13 (AP-DJ).—The Bundesbank said today the export orders to West Germany have fallen in June, a sign that the flow of funds into France reaches the same proportions as it did recently in West Germany.

Neuwirth International Fund NV has gained 78% in 16 months

Dow Jones has gained 20.1%

NAV	1969	1970	1971
DEC 31, 1969	4.84	2.6%	1969
DEC 31, 1970	5.84	20.1%	1970
DEC 31, 1971	8.14	39.4%	1971

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What Do You Get at a Money Shop?

LONDON, July 13 (NYT)—Even by hard-sell American standards, the slogan might have seemed a little grating. But there it was, in Bristol, Swansea and Kilmarnock, Scotland, on a big white and blue button, "What do you think you get at a Money Shop?"

In the genteel world of British banking, one London traditionalist found the whole thing "ghastly."

But the First National City Bank of New York, long established with two powerful branches in London, has plunged ahead with its "Money Shops" in the London suburbs and provincial cities.

Twenty-one are open, six more are to be opened this year and a total of 60 are to be in operation by the end of 1975.

The Money Shops constitute a new approach to retail banking in this country, which takes First National well beyond what the other American bank branches and even the big British clearing (commercial) banks are doing.

The Money Shops offer savings accounts at attractive interest rates (with the accounts being booked to First National City Bank, an insured personal loan, revolving credit, short-term mortgage, longer mortgages, credit life and casualty insurance and quick service. Neither electricity, accounts nor Britain's overall form of insurance, which takes the place of American-style term loans, are offered at present.

"There's no doubt we've hit the right spot," said David B. Reid, First National City Bank vice-president in charge of the British retail banking division. "We're developing financial houses in the way we think they should be. We're trying to make National City a household word."

By contrast, the National City Money Shops are nothing if not friendly.

The Money Shops are in ground floor locations with easy pedestrian access. They are open from 9 to 5, including Saturdays, when the other banks are closed. Loan officers walk over to meet the potential customers when they come in.

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The British banking community has long resented a succession of water-tight compartments, with each institution performing a limited function. This National City Bank (now the corporate needs of a General Motors as well as the personal needs of a secretary or casual laborer.

Although the big British banks are changing, they have left the impression of not being terribly interested in installment loans or personal finance, unless there were assets to be attached. At the end of the 1950s, they all acquired finance house subsidiaries to handle this business for them. But the finance houses, often tucked away in second-floor offices, did not seem very aggressive either.

Friendly and Accessible

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Americans' Buying Plans Show Decline

But Survey Reports Gain in Confidence

By Isadore Barmash

NEW YORK, July 13 (NYT)—Buying plans of the American consumer, after improving steadily in the first four months of 1971, have dropped in the last two months, the Conference Board has reported.

The business research organization said yesterday that a survey of 10,000 families across the country found that plans to buy automobiles and major appliances over the next six months have declined significantly.

More Confident

However, the survey found that consumers are somewhat more confident in their appraisal of business conditions than they were earlier in the year. Only 27 percent termed business conditions "bad," as compared with 36 percent in a March-April survey. And 27 percent expect their incomes to rise over the next six months, compared with 24 percent in the previous survey.

In a sharp reversal from the January-February and the March-April surveys, 5.8 percent plan to buy a car in the next six months, against 8.8 percent in March-April. Plans to buy new cars slipped to 4.8 percent from 5.8 percent.

Appliances Down

Thirty-six percent said that they plan to buy major appliances, down from 40 percent in the previous survey. Less ambitious buying plans were reported for refrigerators, television sets, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, ranges, clothes dryers and air-conditioners.

Consumers also indicated a decline in vacation plans, with 44 percent planning to take a vacation in the next six months compared with 46 percent in the March-April survey. Plans to fly are off moderately.

Plans to buy homes, however, remained steady at 3.1 percent.

Inventories Rose in May

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP).—Combined factory and trade inventories rose \$600 million in May to a seasonally adjusted \$173.3 billion, following a downward-revised April gain of \$550 million, the Commerce Department reported today.

Combined business sales rose \$780 million to a seasonally adjusted \$113.95 billion in the month, after April's upward-revised increase of \$650 million.

Factory stocks rose \$80 million to \$99.52 billion. Retail inventories climbed \$420 million to \$47.15 billion and wholesale stocks rose \$110 million to \$27.16 billion—all seasonally adjusted.

Manufactured durable goods sales rose \$510 million and non-durables were \$180 million higher. Retail sales fell \$200 million, while wholesale trade increased \$400 million.

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IBM Leads Setback N.Y. Prices Decline Sharply on Wide Front

By Vartan G. Varian

NEW YORK, July 13 (NYT).—Weakness in two cornerstone issues—International Business Machines and American Telephone—caused shakiness today in the general stock market. More than 1,000 issues showed declines on the New York Stock Exchange.

IBM, regarded on Wall Street as the most eminent of all growth stocks, tumbled 13 to finish at 302 after posting a 1971 low of 301 1/4.

This sharp decline—set into motion before noon by a disappointing earnings report—erased nearly \$1.5 billion from the market value of all IBM shares.

American Telephone fell 1 to 45 3/4. Its low for the year stands at 44. The "paper" loss in its common stock amounted to upwards of \$500 million. American Telephone has more than 3 million shareholders.

Warner-Lambert Moves to Block FTC Complaint

NEW YORK, July 13 (NYT).—The Warner-Lambert Co. announced yesterday the filing of a suit against the Federal Trade Commission and its members.

The action seeks to enjoin the issuance of a complaint by the FTC against the acquisition of Parke, Davis & Co. by Warner-Lambert. The merger of the two pharmaceutical companies was announced a year ago and completed last November.

According to the Warner-Lambert suit, the FTC failed to follow its own rules and the provisions of the law in stating that it would issue a complaint. Warner-Lambert asked the court to restrain the commission from taking any further action until it can make the presentation to the government agency provided for in the rules.

The acquisition has been the subject of controversy for some time because of the circumstances involving the Justice Department's decision not to attempt to block it. Richard W. McLaren, assistant attorney general in charge of the department's antitrust division, had advised that an effort be made, but was overruled by a higher authority.

On April 20, the FTC said it would bring an action to undo the acquisition on the grounds that the merger has substantially lessened competition.

Rockwell Awarded \$500 Million Contract

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP).—The U.S. Space Agency said today it has awarded North American Rockwell Corp. a \$500 million contract for construction of a reusable space shuttle main engine.

The contract calls for the design, development and delivery of 36 engines by 1978. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration said the engine will support space shuttle orbital flights beginning in 1978.

The engine, in addition to being reusable for 100 missions, will be easily maintained and supported by ground operations, NASA said.

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No-Holds-Barred Journalism

By Waverley Root

PARIS (ETI).—In 1971, one English-language daily is published in Paris—the one you are reading now. In 1927, when I started my newspaper career here, there were four: The New York Herald, a subsidiary of Gordon Bennett's New York paper; the Chicago Tribune, a subsidiary of Colonel Robert Rutherford McCormick's Chicago paper; The Paris Times, a subsidiary of nobody, whose financing was supplied by an expatriate millionaire who could afford to lose money in those early days before the 1929 Stock Exchange crash; and The Continental Daily Mail, which tried to compete with the others for American readers even to the extent of reporting the World Series—with some success, indeed, for accounts of American baseball games written by Britishers laboring under the delusion that baseball was a backwoods form of cricket packed a laugh a line.

Journalistic competition in those days was knock-down-and-drag-out, no holds barred. It occurred chiefly between The Herald and The Tribune, for The Paris Times, with only local resources and no home paper to feed it cables, was pretty much outweighed. It is possible that I remember particularly the successfully landed blows many of them, I fear, beneath the belt of The Tribune, for that was the side I was on, as news editor of that paper. But it seems likely that The Tribune really did score more often, for it was less inhibited by scruples than The Herald, which, as befitted the elder paper, was more decorous. We not only occasionally surprised The Herald, we more shocked it. There was one night when Larry Hills, then publisher of The Herald, burst into the city room at closing time, waving above his head a copy of The Tribune, fresh from the press. His face was livid. "They're crazy at The Tribune," he cried, "start, starting mad! They've put the word 'border' in a headline!" In these permissive days, that would not be a last word for your grandmothers but in those days it was hot stuff, and we had to argue with the printers to get them to set it up.

Characters

The respective characters of the two papers in those days may be suggested by two quotations I recall from that distant past. The first was certainly exaggerated, since it came from a man never noted for moderation. In one of the numerous postcards (this device for maintaining a voluminous correspondence with minimum effort) with which Ezra Pound used to pepper me, he referred with scorn to "the dead-and-stuffed New York Herald." The other citation appeared in an article about The Paris Chicago Tribune, "The Daily Murelle," contributed to the American Mercury by the H.L. Menckens days by Whit Burnett. He described the paper as "one day a work of genius and the next a ghastly mistake."

It was The Herald which won the final battle by buying The Tribune, so that on December 1, 1934, it became The Herald Tribune. Its parent paper in New York had assumed that name some years before, but the Paris edition could not do so because of the confusion that would have resulted from the simultaneous existence in Paris of two Tribunes. That such a confusion could have important practical consequences had already been demonstrated by an episode which has entered journalistic history but whose full story, so far as I know, has never been told.

This is it: It was during the Versailles peace conference, President Wilson (like the Pentagon today) did not feel it necessary to take the Senate into his confidence. The treaty already been drafted, but the Senate, whose "advice and consent" the President was obliged to seek for its ratification, had no inkling of what might be in it. Elucidation at last came not from the executive branch of the government, but from the press. A representative of The Chicago Tribune was escorted into the Senate, where he handed to the speaker the text of the Versailles Treaty. I do not recall that The Chicago Tribune ever told how it got it, and with reason. Why should it have admitted that what looked like a triumph of journalistic ingenuity had been nothing but a stroke of luck?

It was a representative of one of the minor countries at Versailles (just-treated Czechoslovakia, if my memory is correct) who was responsible for the leak. The little nations felt that the Big Four were paying scant attention to the interests of the less powerful; and they felt their position might be improved if the public, particularly the American public, were informed about what was going on. Two American papers published editions in Paris. What would be easier than to give the treaty text to one of them, for confidential delivery to the home office? It was, naturally, the great metropolis

The first transatlantic press phone call at the Paris Herald, circa 1927. Lawrence Hills (glasses) and Leland Stowe on the phone, with Eric Hawkins (left foreground).



Old Photos

Among the unkind blows The Tribune delivered to The Herald, I member two in particular. One came when The Herald printed a picture of a crowd running from soldiers firing on it, with the headline: BREAD RIOTS IN MOSCOW. The picture looked familiar to me. I dug into my books and found it, the frontispiece of Arno Dorsch-Fleuret's "Through War to Revolution." It had been taken a decade earlier. The Tribune ran it the next day, repeating The Herald's description of it as a current happening, under the heading: SCOP OF THE CENTURY. For weeks thereafter, Eric Hawkins, my opposite number on The Herald, never ran into me without shaking his head dolefully and growling: "Not cricket, old boy, not cricket." I reminded him of it a few years ago, shortly before his death. A man without humor, he had forgiven and forgotten.

The Herald in this case had been the victim of a news agency which had decided to give the old pictures in its files a new lease on life by providing up-to-date captions for them. The paper had bought the pictures in good faith, assuming naturally that it was what it was represented to be. It was not quite as blameless in the second of the two episodes I remember, a case of carelessness.

On June 22, 1927, Comdr. Evelyn Byrd attempted to emulate Lindbergh by flying the Atlantic to Paris. As the evening wore on and there was no news of him, it became evident that he would only arrive, if at all, at press time. The Herald therefore took normal precautions. It prepared two alternative front pages, one with a banner headline reading: NO NEWS OF BYRD, the other: BYRD LANDS IN PARIS. Either could be placed on the press at a few minutes' notice.

It was not too difficult to write in advance most of the story on the anticipated successful arrival. Reporters had already described the crowds waiting at Le Bourget, and interviewed the notables who were there. New York had cabled the details of the takeoff and of the preparations for the flight. The files yielded the biographies of Byrd and his three-man crew, as well as material for the inevitable comparison with the Lindbergh flight. All of this could be, and was, written and put into type. It was only necessary to leave room at the beginning for a lead reporting the arrival, when it occurred. But how much room?

The rewrite man entrusted with preparing the story might have left a certain amount of blank space, at a guess, but he chose to solve the problem differently. He described the arrival as if it had actually happened, assuming that this would automatically provide the correct amount of space for the real story. Since what he wrote was meant in any case to be replaced, he saw no reason for not giving full rein to his imagination; so he told how a Herald reporter was the first to reach the plane, what he had asked Byrd and what Byrd had replied to him. It was a pure labor of love, since

it was never destined to reach an audience, but as it happened, it did.

Press time arrived and Byrd had not. The word was given to start the presses; in the press room, the crew clamped on the wrong page and the presses started to roll. The sales of Herald's for the Paris newstands left the building at about the same time that Byrd and his crew were wading ashore through the surf at Ver-sur-Mer, where their plane had come to grief.

The error was discovered and corrected before mail copies went out; but how about the newstands? Everybody even remotely connected with The Herald was on the streets of Paris when the kiosks opened, desperately buying up all copies. I heard of The Herald's blunder early in the day, but couldn't lay my hands on a copy. However, The Continental Daily Mail got hold of one. The next morning, announcing, The following story was printed yesterday by an American daily of Paris. It is reproduced. The Herald's erroneous article. In emulation of its British cousin, The Tribune the next day noted: "The following story was printed yesterday by The Continental Daily Mail, and the end of its reprint of The Mail's reprint of The Herald added quietly: 'The American newspaper which printed this story was not The Chicago Tribune.'"

Obituary

On Jan. 10, 1928, I found myself with my guard down. The Herald had a chance to take revenge; but I was lucky. Thomas Hardy was dying. I had written a long obituary about him and had it set up so that it could be slipped into the paper quickly if he chose to die at press time. It was indeed just on the deadline that a cyclist delivered to me the proofs of Le Matin (a leading Paris daily) in which died at the end of the war from galling collaborationism. I found a short paragraph reporting the death of Hardy. I had barely time to write an introductory paragraph announcing his death, tear open the front page, and fill it first column with the Hardy obituary. I then went tranquilly home, with a comfortable feeling of duty fulfilled.

But when I entered the city room the next evening, I was met with a growl from the day editor: "Where'd you get the idea Thomas Hardy is dead?" "It's in Le Matin," I answered. He tossed the paper to me. "Find it," he challenged. I couldn't. It was clear what had happened: The Matin had composed an erroneous report, had discovered the error, and had cut it out; the arrangement we had with the French paper for an exchange of proofs did not require it to warn us in such circumstances.

I waited with some apprehension for the 8 p.m. opening of the London wire, which related to the night's reports from The Chicago Tribune's various European offices, each item separated from the next by its number, denoting the start of a new subject. It began like this: ONE WE MUST YOU TRY COVER LONDON FROM PARIS. QUERRY WE ARE LAUGHING STOCK OF ENGLAND STOP THOMAS HARDY REPORTED BETTER TODAY TWO LONDON THOMAS HARDY DIED AT HIS SUSSEX HOME TONIGHT. I dug a photo out of the files and ran it with the caption, "Thomas Hardy, the illustrious English novelist whose death was reported exclusively yesterday by The Chicago Tribune." The Herald never noticed that I had killed him prematurely.

PEOPLE: Sponsor Defends Rue de Vallee

"They are complaining because they are jealous," Rudy Vallee said of witless, he argued against to change the name of the Los Angeles street he lives on. Several of Vallee's neighbors appeared before the city council's public works committee Monday and said that changing the street signs on that section of Pyramid Place would take advantage of his position as a member of the city traffic commission, and besides, they didn't think much of Rue de Vallee as a name for their street.

Vallee wasn't present when his petition was introduced, but he selected. The full council has the final decision and Vallee said he was confident it would be in his favor. The city traffic engineer told the committee that celebrities had petitioned successfully in the past to have streets renamed for them. Councilman Robert Stevenson commented: "It's terribly unfortunate that this thing was ever started in the first place."

BAR FACTS: In Detroit, a judge told William Stewart Rawls it wasn't worth the city's time and money to prosecute him then pulled \$10 from his wallet to pay Rawls' bus fare back to Cleveland. Rawls, 38, in Detroit since June 30, had tried to get money from Traveler's Aid Society and county welfare, said Recorder's Court Judge Thomas L. Pindexter. Five days ago Rawls was charged with possession of dangerous drugs, some sleeping pills. In court Monday, Judge Pindexter told Rawls: "To proceed for the court to provide you a lawyer, which would cost \$300. It is in the best interest of the city to see that your case is dismissed and you're sent back to Cleveland." Police said that several hours later, they saw Rawls off on the bus to Cleveland.

In Rockville, Maryland, fleas and lice are bugging the city government. A flea infestation is causing the wheels of justice. Fumigators can't seem to squash the problem. "They have been here three or four times in the past couple of weeks," said Howard Smith, circuit court clerk. "I guess they're just not using the right spray." During one recent trial in the county courthouse, a jury foreman asked to speak to the judge during a trial. The judge said such communications should be by note. The judge read the note, smiled and said: "The jury informs me that we are a little lousy around here."

"May it please Your Majesty. Your Royal Highness... pray silence for the bridegroom, his



Rudy Vallee

Royal Highness the Prince of Wales," said the man on the radio. Scores of listeners called the British Broadcasting Corp. Monday asking what it was all about. The calls stopped when an announcer explained that the tuxedo in that broadcast, Charles Spencer had been invited to read the announcement he would make. Meanwhile, Prince Charles is waiting for Prince Charles, the Prince of Wales, to make a parachute jump, the first ever by an heir to the throne, as part of his Royal Air Force training. The jump from a tethered balloon, is scheduled for late this month. Further, meaning Princess Anne, hospitalized for ovarian cyst surgery, is making such rapid recovery that she is reported planning her official autumn list of engagements. Buckingham Palace spokesmen said yesterday.

Arthur Schlesinger Jr., Pulitzer-prize-winning historian and former special assistant to U.S. Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, has married Alexandra Kent, met Allen, the daughter of the late Mrs. Alston Boyd, better known as the painter Lily Chahing, and William T. Emmet of North Tarrytown, New York. They were wed Friday at St. Ignace Church in New York City. Both have been divorced once.

An advertising copy writer in New York is mauling in on one racket. In an ad for Wal-Mart, a New York clothing store, he has called the following for weather information: Asked why he became a teacher, a New Yorker gave two reasons: July and August. A motel in Georgia advertises "Cool off in our shark pool." A man minus clothes drove into a Houston gas station, ordered the tank filled, showered with the water hose, dried himself with a towel and drove off, still nude.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
SHOOTING
We Take Orders...
LIVE JAZZ AT THE HELLASZOO
LIVE every night 10:30 p.m. drinks \$1.00...
PERSONALS
URGENTLY HELP NEEDED...
SERVICES
AT HOME IN PARIS
WHY HOTELS? When you can rent your own flat...
EDUCATION
CANNES—New American Int. Riviera School...
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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
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Order your VOLVO from VOLVO-WOLF Manhattan...
HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL
FAR EAST - AUSTRALIA...
OFFICE SERVICES
Swiss Business Address Your Office Abroad...
REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS...
REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
GREAT BRITAIN...
REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
HOLLAND...
REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
HAWAII...
REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
SWITZERLAND...
REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS...
REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
FRENCH PROVINCES...
REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AND SUBURBS...
REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
GERMANY...
REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
STAYING IN PARIS?...
REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
HOUSING PROBLEMS? American Advisory Service...
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SITUATIONS WANTED
LIFE AFFIRMING
TRANSNATIONAL PERSONAL ASSISTANT...
REAL ESTATE WANTED
PARIS AND SUBURBS...
PERSONNEL WANTED
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY PERSONAL ASSISTANT...
SITUATIONS WANTED
AT-PAIRS, mother's help...
SITUATIONS WANTED
AT-PAIRS, mother's help...
SITUATIONS WANTED
AT-PAIRS, mother's help...

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CHARTER FLIGHT SERVICES...
TAX ADVICE
TAXPayers, send us to Reims...

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AT-PAIRS, mother's help...
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